## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26 1885 -9:30 a m. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, made an ineffectual motion that his bill [S. 164] concerning the hiring of convict labor, be made

a special order for Friday at 2 o'clock. Mr. FOULKE, from the Committee on Public Buildings, submitted a majority report, embracing a bill for the erection of a soldiers' orphans' home.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, On metion by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hen-

dricks, the bill [S. 330] to appropriate \$25,-000 for the State Normal School was taken up, and he withdrew his substitut bill offered Tuesday just before the adjournment. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Jay, the constitutional rule was dispensed with by a yea and nay vete that the bill may be pressed to the third reading.

Mr. FOWLER obtained unanimous consent to amend by reducing the appropriato \$20,000.

The pending majority committee report was concurred in, with an amendment reducing the appropriation to \$20,000. the bill was read the third time and

passed, by yeas 45, nays 1. Mr. McINTOSH, explaining: I was anxious to get the law repealed providing to take from the common school fund, and if it was not for the purpose of getting that law repealed I would not vote for this bill, from the simple fact I believe it is taking money for the benefit of a few-and a very tew at that; but as it is, I vote "aye."

Mr. Youche's bill [8, 50] to amend section 5,200 of the Revised Statutes, concerning debts owing to laborers, was read the third time and passed, by yeas 45, nays 0.

ERIDGES AND CULVERTS. Mr. McCallough's bill [S. 35] concerning bridges or culverts costing over \$75, in any township, and the duties of County Commissioners thereon, was read the third time. Mr. OVERSTREET: This bill is an unnecreery expense. The law as it now stands is much preferred to this bill. It will get up a matter of strife, one township thinking it has not as much as it should have. This bill provides for viewers to go out and report as to whether the bridge should be built, and at last the Commissioners are to decide.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I believe if this bill were voted down and Senator Brown's bill passed with amendments it would be much preferable. Mr. MACY objected to the bill because

the experse made by this bill would in many cases probably cost more than the bridge or culvert proposed to be built. On motion by Mr. FOWLER the bill was

laid on the table. CHILDREN LABOR.

On motion of Mr. BAILEY the roll was egain called on the passage of his Child Labor bill [8 20], which failed to pass yesterday for want of a constitutional major-The bill was finally passed by year 34,

nays 11. TOWN TRUSTER SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Day's bill [8, 58] | amend Sections 5,998 and 5,999, concerning settlements of Township Trustees, was read the taird time it that should be amended. and passed by yeas 38, pays 0
Mr. BROWN, explaining: This bill simply propeses to change the times of sattlement of Township Trustees from February till the first Monday in April after the April

BEVERSION OF FUNDS. Mr. Schloss' bill [8, 70] that unexpended

balances of general and specific apdropriations shall revert to the treasury on the 31st day of each October. Mr. WEIR understood the Auditor and

Treasurer have assumed the responsibility of so doing now, and that this bill would take every single dollar out of the State House Commissioners' hands. There is a dispute now between these Commissioners and the Auditor. As to the merits of this I don't know who is right, but the Commissioners find themselves out of funds, when they should have unexpended some \$300,000. I don't think this bill is necessary. Mr. OVERSTREET: It occurs to me

this is a very dangerous bill to pass. This bill might leave the State House Commissioners without a dollar. It does seem to me there is no necessity for it.

Mr. FOWLER: When this bill was first read I was inclined to favor it but after these suggestions I am inclined to think it should not be passed. I move to indialtely postpone the bill.

The motion was agreed to. FOR SANITARY PURPOSES,

Mr. Hilligass' bill [8, 213] to authorize municipal corporations to purchase and hold real estate for sanitary purposes outside of city limits, was read the third time and passed by yeas 34, nays 3. Mr. FOWLER explained: In view of the

fact there is no limit as to how much real estate can be held under this bill I vote

NUMBER OF JUSTICES.

Mr. Bailey's bill [S. 81] to amend Section 1,418 of the Code, so that the number of Justices in each township shall be two, and one in addition for each city or incorporated wn therein, provided the number thall not exceed four, was read the third time and passed by yeas 40, nays 0.
Mr. WINTER explained: In this town-

ship we have three or four small towns incorporated to prevent being brought into the city, and when Justices are elected therein they move into this city until now, I think, there are seven who send their Constables around arresting people.

RAILROAD AID REPEAL.

Mr. Youche's bill [8, 77] to repeal the Township Rathroad Aid act, and to prevent townships from voting appropriations in aid of railways, was read the third time. Mr. YOUCHE explained: It is for the purpose of prohibiting County Commission. ers from taxing the people for railroad aid. The people should be no longer taxed for such works, the emoluments and benefits of which go to corporations. The time has come to stop this kind of public aid to private enterprises.

Mr. MAGEE: I think the railroad development of the State has brought about great beneficial results, but there are thirteen lines running through the north part of the State into Chicago, where not half of them are needed. The necessities for the present law have ceased. Capital is abundant, and if the people can be assured that by investing their money it will bring a fair return, there will be no trouble about getting such improvements made. The law can now be repealed without injury. I am in favor of protecsing the interest of the taxpayer in this particular. It is a question of some im-

portance. I have heard of no good reason why the law should not be repealed.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I have decided to vote against the repeal of this law. As far as I have observed no township has ever lost money by aiding the building of a railroad through it. There may be

benefits of this law, and let them decide striction-year 35; nays, 2-the bill was read ment was laid on the table by year 55, district of the times of Gerry. I defy any are various roads one can readily imagine whether they will tax themselves or not. Mr. FOULKE: I am very war aly in favor of this bill. The time has passed when and that this bill will save at least \$10,000 a year. other dollar of subsidy should be paid to any railroad enterprise, which, alt ough it has

done great good, is a fruitful source of impending danger to the interests of the State. have the right to determine for what they will pay their own money, we ought not longer to continue the present law upon our statute books.

Mr. WILLARD: I sincerely trust this bill will pass. Under a bill lise this I saw built through Lawrence and Greene Counties a Earrow-gauge road, when the subscription was made for a broad-gauge road, and saw the taxpayer pay out \$42.0.0 for no return whatever. It is almost impossible for a taxpayer to defeat such a tax, after the County Commissioners have ordered an election to vote for or against railroad aid. It is almost always carried by corruption and by a floating vote. These taxes are laid for private enterprises, to build up corporations in which the people have no interest. The time has come when we should no longer say to corperations that you can put your hands into the pockets of the taxpayers for your private

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I believe this law has produced great benefits to the peo- the adoption of a minority report. ple. I oppose this bill because it takes away from the people the right to govern their ant measure. The original bill provided for own affairs in this matter.

of the people of Southern Indiana, who A minority report recommends the passage have not the advantage of railroads the of a bill for three Courts of three members | four Representatives here. Jeunings County | ment, the rights of the people, and in jusnorthern part of the State have, and who each, to sit in three several districts of the are anxious to take advantage of this law. State. The latter bill is drawn by some of The only motive for the repeal of this law | the best lawyers in the State. One objection | jority until the voters of Jennings are dis- been criticised. It has been said that the seems to be to prevent compatition. I have to the bill providing for one Court is those franchised, Clay County, Damperatio, is so measure is not a just one. It has been said heard no demand for the repeal of this law. Judges must be paid \$4,000 a year, that is, It is a disgrace to say these propositions are | \$20,000 for the five Judges. There are 1,200 carried by corruption. We want these rail | valumes of the Supreme Court reports sold, roads if we can get them, and, for one, I am | while numbers of the States around us sell opposed to the repeal of this law. The argu-ments made in favor of this bill are enough are sold outside of the State, while 30,000 opposed to the repeal of this law. The arguments made in favor of this bill are enough are sold outside of the State, while 30,000 Here is Vermillion County, Republican, put in opposition? What reason have they to defeat it. Railroad competition does in- copies of Massachusetts reports are sold. The in with Democratic Sullivan to rob the Rs- presented for relief but the Democratic apure to the benefit of the people of the State. Mr. HILLIGASS: I am opposed to the low stand. It shows Indiana Courts are not passage of this bill. One of the best invest-

ments our county ever made was voting a the Judges of other States, but this discrep- an order seconding from the Union. nal and unbounded hatred for the Republitax to secure the building of the Chicago ancy is because we compel them to pass Is this fairness? Is this fairness? Is and Atlantic Railroad, and I am not willing | upon cases without the consideration they | beginning of reform? Take the counties of | their grinding down the poor, setting labor to cut off other counties from obtaining like | should have the time to give. benefits if they so desire,

The demand was scounded by the Senate,

and under its operations the bill was rejected by yeas 20, pays 24 Mr. CAMPBELL of St. Joseph explain ing: In our township, in the city of South | presented to the Legislature. Bend, we have within the last year received have an opportunity to receive similar ben- people of Indana. It is the only way in | churches and therefore Republican-nearly efits from the operations of the present law.

Then came a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HILL S bill [S. 86] to amend Section ,266 of the code concerning the maintenance of water works by incorporated towns.

pass. It authorizes any town to go out temiles to condema a body of water, and appoint three of its own residents to agrees | seems to me this is the greatest objection to damagen

Mr. DRAKE: The provision of the present law on that subject is not changed.

be the present law. Mr. HILL: I introduced this bill by request, but there may be some provisions in On motion by Mr. ADKISON it was laid on the table.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Mr. FOULKE'S joint resolution [S. 11] tor an amendment to Art. 2 Sec. 2, by striking | Judges.

therefrom the word "male," being read-Mr. FOULKE: I desire the question as to whether a woman shall be entitled to vote, shall go before the people of the State with the other amendments to the Constitution that are to be submitted for their ratification or rejection. I ask any man to state any good reason why the right of suffrage should not be conferred on women if they want it. That is an inherent right which God has given to woman as well as to man. There is only one bar remaining-the bar of sex. What right have we to draw a line which shall include us and leave women out? | bill. Every class is best qualified to take care of its own rights. It is an unjust government ; which imposes taxation without representation. There ought to be nothing the boy can

allowed to senire to. Mr. OVERSTREET: It is a fact there is a large number of intelligent men and women desirous of having an expression of the will of the people on this subject, and new when that privilege can be granted without expense, it is but a matter of justice that the opportunity should be given. If we desire to quiet these people, give them an opportunity to have it voted upon. Can any Senator object to have this question once for all passed upon? It is a right the people have to ask the privilege of testing i a legal way any such proposition, and the ought to have the opportunity of so doin upon this as upon any other question.

Mr. FAULKNER opposed the resolution. Mr. THOMPSON: This subject has been agitated so long that it is about time the people should have a chance to vote upon it. We ought to meet this question as men, and

not shrink from it. Mr. McCULLOUGH: The vote for this amendment is just as much a vote for the principle as a vote for any bill is in favor of the measure contained in it. After two succeeding Legislaturas agres to an amendment to the Constitution, then it is submitted to the people to ratify or reject. The great trouble is these gentlemen want to commence at the wrong end of the line. If an amendment to the Constitution is rightgentlemen are willing to go before the people and advocate it as right-then they can consistently come in and advocate an agreement thereto by two consecutive joint Assemblies. The first step to be taken is to submit to the people any proposed amendment to the Constitution, and then come to the Legislature with it. So I think the Con-stitution contemplates. I will vote for noamendment in order to let it go to the neaple, but must first be convinced a majority of the people want it. You make ladies electors and you make them qualified for Governors, Judges and jurors, as well as any other elective position

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: While it is my bellef that delicacy of instinct, pecalistity of sex, burdens of maternity, domestic cares and inclinations, all make it impracticable and undesirable that women should enter politics, I yet believe there is and has been a desire throughout the State to test this question at the ballot-box. I believe this to be right, and for this purpose I shall vote

for the resolution. The resolution was rejected by yeas 22, Mr. MAGEE explaining: Believing the people have the right to say at the ballot-box

what amendments shall be made to the organte law, and believing this is a question that has to be brought out some time in the future, I vote "aye."

PUBLIC PRINTING. Mr. HILLIGASS' bill [8, 200] to provide for public printing and binding was read the second time, and on his further motion, unothers who desire to avail themselves of the i der a dispensation of the constitutional re-

the third time. Mr. HILLIGAS explained: It is estimated It embodies all of the present law and pro-

vides that most of the reports shall be published semi-annually instead of annually, as now, and gives the Printing Bureau the In the interest of the people, who ought to right to etiminate from such reports any nefarious, damnable or anything of that | yet be far more fair. The Democrats are | couraging announcement that it is "not matter he may consider unnecessary. PROPOSED CHANGE OF A BULE.

Mr. WILLARD called up his resolution offered several days ago to amend rule 54 so as the order of builness can be suspended by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote, and

The resolution was rejected by year 21, Mr. FOULKE moved to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay that motion on

the table.

The latter motion was rejected by yeas 20, nays 29. On motion by Mr. Willard, the motion to reconsider was made a special order for : o'clock to morrow.

APPELLATE COURT. Mr. Wair's bill [8, 45] to create an Appellate Court, being the special order for this hour, was taken up, the question being on

Mr. McCULLOUGH: This is an importa Court of five Judges, to sit at Indianapolis. Mr. MAY: I believe I know the feelings A majority report recommends its passage. authority. Our Judges will compare with

Mr. WEIR demanded the previous ques- one as the cher, perhaps I might say my Republicans. The two Democratic have a and the future will verify my conclusions, preference out to be for the three courts. If | much larger representation to a smaller pop- | that the Republican party is forever overthe Sena conclude there must be an Ap- ulation. Every place where a Republican thrown. pellate Count, then the choice can be made | majority can be disfranchised it is done. as between the two. I believe this meanre | More than thirty counties that have Damoto be as important as any bill that has been

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: This is a measgreat benefits by the law now in force. I are of great importance to the lawyers, to am willing other townships in the State shall | the judges, and of greater importance to the | larger, that have more school-houses, which we can in a legal manner relieve the | twenty-five-there the people are permitted | Marshall (Mr. Kellison) the Democratic milk and so I vote "no" against the passage of Supreme Court. Under the bill which the to vote for one, very rarely two, Representa-Senator from Gibson advocates nearly every case now sent to the Supreme Court now | read a quotation from Hon. Thomas A. Hencould be brought to that court. The bill of the Senator from Laports is preferable. If the decisions of such court is not to be suthority, I shall vote against creating any court. Were there | three courts there would be decisions con-Mr. WINTER: This bill ought not to dicting at times, each with the other. We should have a court that will produce decisions that are uniform and binding. It

this system of three courts with nine Judges Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I don't entertain the opinion that there is an abso-Mr. WINTER: That is objectionable if it | Inte need of this Court to enable that Supreme Court to catch up with the business. The time has been when the Supreme Court was farther behind than it is now. My principal reason for favoring an Appellate Court, is that it will supplant the Commissioners of the Supreme Court. An Appellate Court of five Judges would be no additional expense. I believe it better to

Pending this-The Senate adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1885,

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, Mr. SAYRE made an ineffectual motionyeas, 39; nays. 59-that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the General Appropriation

UNION DEPOT BILL.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. Thompson's bill [S 189] relative to a Union Depot aspire to but that the girl also ought to be at Indianapolis was taken up, the rules susthird times.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I think the bill should not pass. It is proposed by the syndicate of railway corporations to condemn such property as they like for a union railway. This Legislature should not grant this. It should be done-this condemning-in the now found it necessary to leave the majorcourts the same as other matters of like character. Otherwise but for this I would like to vote for it. I would be glad to see a de cent depot at our Capital city.

Mr. BROWNLEE: Every man in In diana, everyone who comes to Indianapolis. is interested in this bill. The bill will give to every man in Indianapolis his full and complete rights. I say this after a full and complete consideration of the bill. It is the desire of the railway companies to build a Union Depot that wil be of comfort to the cities. The bill has the indersement of all the newspapers of this city, irrespective of party, and it ought to have the indorsement of every member of this body. There is no opposition to it b

The bill passed-yeas, 81; nays, 8

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. Mr. McMULLEN moved to take up the bill [H. R 423] for legislative apportion-

Mr. WILSON moved to amend so that the General Appropriation bill be taken up. The Speaker ruled the motion out of

The motion to take up the Legislative Apportionment bill was agreed to, by year 56, Mr. BEST, explaining his vote, said: For

the reason that the General Appropriation bill is the most important, and should be | racy does not ante-date mine one year, and | they directly concern his poeker-book. Obacted upon at once. I vote "no." Mr. WILSON: I move that further consideration of the bill be indefinitely post

poned. The SPEAKER: The motion is not in order until the bill is read. Read the bill. Mr. WILSON: I move that further consideration of the bill be postponed untilinext | party to the hurt of rights. The majority | know, as afforded on lines where the "limit" Wednesday afternoon at 2 o clocks 1 Mr. BROWNING: I move to lay the mo-

tion on the table. for debate, but dilatory motions will not do from my constituents, takes me out the Demit. This is outside the record, but I hope | ocratic party, then I say amen, the gentlemen will withdraw his motion and I will recognize him for debate now.

Mr. WILSON: I will withdraw it. The SPEAKER: Do you wish to proceed with debate?

Mr. WILSON: No. not now. sco. Marshal and Wabash.

The question being upon the passage of

character for the past few days I do not believe remarks on the bill will do any good. I do not intend to refer to this measure as sort, for such words would be complimentary | not satisfied with 57 per cent. of power but | your train.' to it. If this is to be the attitude of the reform of the Democracy which we have heard so much of, I say, God pity the American | for power unmitigated? In 1846 a party Government. There is some consolation to | which would do such an act as this would be me in legislation of this kind, when I think at once overthrown. Why here in Brown of the history of gerrymander in Indiana. on that motion he demanded the previous The Republicans, in 1872, made an apporquestion. gressmen and a majority of the Legislators; yet in the succeeding campaign the people arose against it and reprimanded the Republican party by defeat. In 1879 the Democratic party repealed the Rapublican gerrymander and made one of their own equally as unfair. What was the result? Again, as is always the fate, the people, because they believe in equity and justice in politics as | speech he did. It would be a good one for a well as anything clse, elected a Legislature | campaign document. that sent General Ben Harrison to the United States Senate instead of Hon. Joseph | you good. McDonald. Yet I do believe that if this bill could be made more infamous, the maority of the House would vote for it.

> County of Floyd-Democratic-yet hardly large enough for one Representative, yet it and the Republican majority is so joined to tice to my cath, I can not support the bill. cratic majorities are not only permitted to Republican counties. The counties, richer, tives. As a part of my speech, I propose to dricks on the Republican gerrymander. [Reads]. This Democratic gerrymander, which gives them, lacking two, a two-thirds majority, shows the Democratic fear, which I believe is well grounded.

Mr. BROWNING: I should not have risen but for the personal attack on me by the gentleman who has just taken his seat. I did not glory in what he calls the "Democratic shame" on this floor. I did say that Democrats had been yeiling "bloody murder" for a quarter of a century, and now let the Republicans try it and see how it goes. I am not aspamed of this measure. The prondest moment in my life will be to go home and say to my constituents "I helped make another Democratic county or twe.' Take your Republican map and look at your own pieture. You may just as well as not | vote "no. make up your minds to step down and out. You will have to go

Mr. BROWNLES: If there was a quesowing to politics one-third of the voters | Barnum than Jumbo. I vote "aye." Democratic members are closed The truth | as one of its authors, I vote "aye." comes home to me at this hour that the Democratic party has no faith in itself, with as it seems, so I vote "aye." all its pledges of reform, and so on. They are so void in fact of their ability to manage the affairs of government my Senatorial District, but, as that is Rethat they propose to steal their publican and I am a Democrat, I vote way in. So they make ready to secure themselves in advance from all mistakes. It is no use to talk of this long. The I shall go down with my boots on. The old Democratic wagon can not be repaired. You can't point out the warp in the boards and the shaggy wheels. It is there. In spite of all this, the Democratic party will go down | friends. "Ave." with its broken promises -open the cooks in we appeal to the people.

in a physical condition to speak as I wish.

My connection with my first apportionment bill is not a pleasant one. Of twelve years of fidelity to the Democratic party, I have ity. I want to stamp this measure as infamous. I can not support it, looking at my oath. Why should I follow a Democratic caucus, when I have been taught from infancy that the Democratic party is one of justice and equity. have been pronounced an apostate. If to be my oath and support justice is an apostate, then write me down as one. I can say to those blinded by party zeal that in the Northern part of the State we study principle and vote it, and therefore our vote fluomates. The Constitution of the State says that the number of Representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of male inhabitants. This does not do that, the bill passed. shall than in Pike County, this apportionment is not observed. Here are scores of others. Is this carrying out either the spirit or the letter of the Consititution? I am here to protest against all this injustice. I go back to the year 1878, when I began to take an active part in politics. Then the one great issue was the Republican gerrymander. listened to the speeches referring to that infamy and it set my blood boiling and has always, and I say to the Democratic party, beware. No one can question my Democracy. I have never voted for any one but a Democrat. I have talked to, have been hair is whiter than mine, but whose Democgood government, and will not cling to any must be respected. If they are not to be heard, then let us return to the one man power; the system of voting is a farce then.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: When by any system in this Government one man is counted for more than another, then our !

they insist upon 97 per cent. or more. Is the insatitate maw unfilled or the craving County, back among the hills-what meat has this Cresar eat that it has grown so strong. that the little county shall govern four others? It is the worst of Mexicanizing. In New Hampshire at one time its Constitution probibited an amendment to itself, yet the people arose in their power and made a Constitution for the prople. This is not in the memory of the author of the bill, but I remember it. I am sorry my friend across the way (from Brown) (Mr. Browning) made the Mr. BROWNING: Take it if it will do

we are constituted. The ailigator can not help it because his hide is thick, nor can the I will invite your attention to the little other animal help it because a mosquito can torture it; and more, what right has Hancock County to a Joint Representative joined to another of Democratic majority, | when it has not enough votes for one Repand another and another until it helps send | resentative? In the interest of good governanother county of larger Democratic ma- Mr. LOYD: My conduct on this bill has favored that it is used to help to elect three | that this same kind of matter has over-Representatives. The Constitution says that | thrown the Republican party. Withthe districts shall be composed of continuous out going into detail concerncounties. While this does not violate the ing the iniquities of the Republetter of it, yet it violates the intention. lican party, what have they proposed Supreme Court of Indiana is taking a very | publicans of Vermillion-Sullivan County, | portionment of years ago? They have neld where during the war the County Com- off this measure until it has cost the State missioners had put on the record hundreds of thousands of dollars. My eter-Mismi and Cars and Kosciusko and Wabssh. | ing men idle, their bad financiering, has led Mr. WEIR: I would just as soon have the All changed and so looped to disfranchise me to support this. I am content to know, Mr. MOODY moved the previous question.

Mr. SMITH: It is altogether as to how

His demand was seconded by the House. Mr. PATTEN, the author of the bill, said vote for one but for three Damocratic Repre- | he wished to set Sullivan County aright, Its sentatives. Quite to the contrary are the | County Commissioners did not write an order of secession, but that county was loyal, and sent its share of soldiers to the war. As to the Democratic brother from had curdled for him. This is the fairest legislative, apportionment oill that has ever been attempted in Indiana. No gerrymandering scheme ever entered the heads in this Honse.

The bill passed by year 56, nave 38. Mr. DEEM, explaining his vote, said: Because it is unfair to my county in not allowing it representation according to its population-because it is most damnable-I vote

Mr. HOBAN said: I am sorry there is not a better religious atmosphere. I was to hear Moody last night, and he has given me strength for it. I am told that the Republican party did as much. Now we are evenhanded. And as it will keep peace with the Democrats, and as it is in the interest of the Democratic party, I vote "aye." Mr MAUCK, of Wayne: Because I think

it unjust to people, irrespective of party, I Mr. PASSAGE: The passage of gerrymander bills have defeated parties, it has been said here. That is not strictly true, A have but one Appellate Court with three | tion of property in this, there would be | Republican who left his party by reason of plenty of Democrats come to our aid. But | gerry mander would bring more money to

must be disfranchised, and the mouths of Mr. PENDLETON: Because it is fair, and Mr. RIVERS: There is no inconsistency

Mr. SMITH, of Warrick: My first impression was to vote against it, as it affected

Mr. STALEY: As this bill doubles the representation from my county, and to vote sill will pass. But in the minority, as I am, sgainst it would make me an ingrate, I vote Mr. TAYLOR: If I were a Republican, I

would be a stalwart. I have no apology for

my vote. Good bye to my Republican Mr. TOWNSEND: Al have always tried to pended and the bill read the second and | all. But this bill through and from this body | be conscientious; I have always had the courage of my convictions, and because this Mr. KELLISON: I regret that I am not scheme is malicious. I shall vote "no."

Mr. TWINEHAM For the reason that the franchise of the people is stolen by this bill, I vote "no." Mr. WILLIAMS: While the Sanatorial District of my part of the State is destroyed

with its Democratic majority, as well as others there I vote "aye." Mr. ADAMS: Bacause of its outrageous unfairness I vote "no."

Mr. WILSON: There are times when patriotism should rise above politics. One of the greatest Nations of the earth fell because a consistent Democrat, to stand squarely by | its people were disfranchised. Because this is so unfair I vote "no." Mr. COPELAND: Because this measure

tramples upon the rights of the people, "no." Mr HAYWORTH: Because it is not fair to the voter, I vote "no." Mr. HELMS: Because there is no justice

in it, I vote no. The vote was then announced as above, so There are nearly 2,000 more males in Mar- | Mr. GORDON moved that this vote be reconsidered, and that that motion lie on the

> The latter motion was agreed to-yeas, 58; The House adjourned till to morrow.

table.

It bilious fever is not checked in its inciplency the liver becomes torpid and a morbid action is set up, often proving fatal. Use Victoria Pills in time and cure the bilions

Compare carefully the time schedule of the B. and O. with the much-vaunted and socalled "limited" time schedules of other spoken to by a Damocrat of this floor, whose | lines, and note points which must be of interest to the visitor to the inauguration. as I have been looked upon by him as a broth- | serve that the B and O. "limited express er. The aim I had in view in supporting the | trains" not only equal in time those of rival Democratic party and putting it in a position | roads, but not infrequently excel; and this, to control was to correct abuse and cause re- notwithstanding the cool manner in which form. Is this to fail? Then you "extras" are demanded, upon the assumption will hear from the people. They want a that all the earth can not produce such facilities, time, and all that sort of thing, you generally refers to the extent of the passenger's "ducats." On picturesque B. and O. no extras are demanded, nothing above the The SPEAKER: I am disposed to treat | Let us progress in politics as in everything | usual fare exacted, and one simply pays his the minority fairly and give them a chance | else. If my position here, without order | money and takes his choice of trains to the inauguration, and is not told he can not go on the "limited."

The B. and O. depot in Washington is so exceedingly handy to the capitol-practicalidea of equality is destroyed. Since 1840 I | ly next square—that no road in the city can have been a close student of political science. | equal it in point of accessibility. Another I have been able to call by name and from | great advantage lies in the fact that the B. Mr. KELLISON: I move to amend that memory every Congressman, commencing and O. has its own depot used exclusively instead of one representative being from at Maine and ending at California. Of all I for its own trains. When the time for de-Marion, Hancock, etc., it shall read Koscui- | have ever read this apportionment bill is the | parture comes after the inaugural proceedmost outrageously unfair of any in history. | ings are at an end, there is inevitably a rush On motion by Mr. WILLIAMS the amend- I I do not except the celebrated shoe string to the depots. In such depots where there

one to show me one as bad as this one. In | the confusion which must exist, and the the last enumeration of Indiana there is consequent risk of getting upon wrong about 5,000 for each Representative and trains. Nothing of this kind can occur at Mr. SAYRE: From action on bills of this | 10,000 for Senator, The idea of a picture of | the B. and O. depot, where the platforms an apportionment does not convey all the are spacious, and where there is no crowd-truth. A fair apportionment might look ing and jamming to get through narrow hideous by the side of a gerrymander and gates, and being shoved back with the dis-

> "Maryland, My Maryland," o c o "Pretty Wives,

Lovely daughters and noble men." "My farm lies in a rather low and miss-

matic situation, and "My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, became "Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!" Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-"A short time ago I purchased your rem-

edy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a

new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. "The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the

there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain, C. L. JAMES. Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland.

days of our courtship,' and that reminds me

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May 26, 1883,



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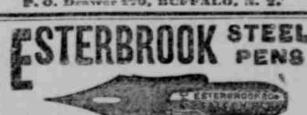
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